

THE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL
OF THE
ISLE OF AXHOLME

■

ANNUAL REPORT
of the
Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR
1967

■



RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF THE ISLE OF AXHOLME

1967

CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL:

Councillor S. G. Slatford (Wroot)

VICE-CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL:

Councillor Miss A. M. Cranidge (Crowle)

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE:

Chairman:

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Councillor W. Mills (Ameotts)

Councillor Mrs. E. N. Johnson, J.P. (Belton)

Councillor H. W. Clark (Belton)

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North Ward

Councillor G. L. Craggs (Keadby-with-Althorpe)—
Central Ward

Councillor R. A. Hornsby (Keadby-with-Althorpe)—
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Councillor R. G. Sims (Owston Ferry)

Councillor R. W. Fletcher (Owston Ferry)

Councillor J. E. V. Coggon (West Butterwick)

Councillor S. G. Slatford (Wroot)

CLERK OF THE COUNCIL:

S. W. Chester, Esq., A.C.C.S.

R.D.C. Offices, The Gables, Epworth, Doncaster



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RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF THE ISLE OF AXHOLME

Staff of Public Health Department

Medical Officer of Health:

WILLIAM C. WARD

M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Engineer, Surveyor and Chief Public Health Inspector:

G. C. EDGINTON

F.I.A.S., A.M.I.P.H.E., M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspectors:

A. J. ROBINSON

M.A.P.H.I.

J. M. TODD

M.A.P.H.I.

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the Year 1967

TO THE CHAIRMAN & MEMBERS OF THE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF THE ISLE OF AXHOLME

Public Health Department,
The Guildhall, Gainsborough,
Telephone No. 2381.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my Annual Report for the year 1967 on the health and sanitary circumstances of your district.

VITAL STATISTICS

The cancers were the largest cause of death and of these cancer of the lung with seven deaths was the most common. Coronary thrombosis was the second largest cause of death.

I mentioned in my report for last year of the steadily increasing number of deaths that are occurring each year from cancer of the lung. This year we have had our largest figure. The national figures continue to steadily rise every year. There is as yet no sign of a peak being reached. The associated hazards of smoking, in particular cigarette smoking, have been brought to the attention of the public at large with no great effect to the habits of the majority of smokers. We have yet to devise some way to convince those people of the risks they run each time they light a cigarette. It's only too clear that quoting deaths from cancer of the lung, coronary artery disease or bronchitis has little, if any, effect. We need some more high powered pressure or publicity. I think more people today show an interest in medicine, perhaps stimulated by the several television programmes on medical science and other fictional programmes with a medical background. It is therefore more amazing how few are prepared to make any efforts to look after their own health. It's too late when one finds out it can happen to other than the other fellow.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

The number of cases notified during the year was 60, of which 54 were measles, three whooping cough, two scarlet fever and one tuberculosis.

CERVICAL CYTOLOGY

The outcry early in 1965, both locally and nationally by women's organisations for the establishment of a screening service for cancer of the cervix resulted in the setting up of cytology clinics all over the country. Pressure groups mostly succeed.

The clinics were very well attended to begin with and the service was limited only by the number of technical staff available in the laboratories to examine the smears. More staff were trained and made available, but like so many other preventive measures, after the first flush of enthusiasm, the numbers of women attending the clinics have fallen off. I mentioned in my report of 1965 that it might be difficult to get those at greatest risk—the women from the lower social group with the large family, and those over 35—to attend. This is true and in many areas less than 10 per cent of the women over 35 years of age have attended cytology clinics.

The reasons for the falling attendances at clinics may be due to many causes. Perhaps a further publicity campaign is required to stimulate another surge of interest amongst women and their organisations which petitioned so strongly for the service to be started.

Unfortunately the majority of those at greatest risk do not have the time or inclination to attend organisations or clubs save, perhaps, Bingo ones. I feel the need may be for a domiciliary service. Experience has shown in other fields of preventive medicine how difficult it is to get these people to go to the clinic.

FAMILY PLANNING

In 1966 the Ministry of Health urged local health authorities to make arrangements for advice and treatment on family planning to be made available to women to whom pregnancy would be detrimental to health. The Minister pointed out that legislation would be required to extend the service to those who wished planned parenthood, even though there was no specific danger to health.

In 1967 the National Health Service (Family Planning) Act 1967 came into being. This Act gave local health authorities the power to make arrangements for the giving of advice on contraception and for the supply of contraceptive substances and appliances to the public generally and no longer only to those seeking advice on medical grounds. There was not to be any distinction between married and unmarried persons. Charges could be made for the service (except cases dealt with on medical grounds). No charge could be made just for advice or examination, but only for materials.

Lindsey County Council decided to operate a scheme through the agency of the Family Planning Association. The County Council decided to recover the cost of prescriptions, drugs and appliances, though the amount to be recovered shall, in each instance, take account of each person's financial circumstances. Advice and examinations are to be free. The County Council decided that parental consent shall not be necessary for any patient over 16 years of age.

DOMESTIC PETS

Several times during the past year there have been discussions at meetings on the introduction of methods to curb nuisances caused by dogs fouling footpaths and public places. Discussions have often been heated, perhaps because so many being dog owners are personally involved. Most people do not realise that domestic animals can transmit disease to humans, and so, being unappreciative of the risk, do not take precautions to safeguard themselves or their fellows.

I think I should mention some of those diseases:

- (i) **Salmonellosis:** All animals can be carriers of these organisms which are responsible for a form of food poisoning in humans.
- (ii) **Leptospirosis:** One serious form of this disease, Weil's disease, occurs in man. Dogs can transmit the infection in their urine.
- (iii) **Ornithosis:** Sick birds may transmit this and other diseases to humans. In recent years there has been an increase in the number of human cases.
- (iv) **Skin diseases:** Animals may transmit ringworm, fowl pest, scabies and other skin diseases.

There are many other less common diseases which I do not mention.

The diseases that domestic animals can transmit may be numerous and some of them very serious, but fortunately the number of human cases is not very great. This is more by good fortune than good judgment. The fact that there are few cases should not lead us to complacency.

It is surprising how careless people can be and how few precautions they take when handling pets. I should like to offer some advice to pet owners.

1. I think that all new pets should be seen by a veterinary surgeon who could then advise on worming, the vaccinations which are necessary and how best to care for one's pet. Worming is most important and a veterinary surgeon informs me that advice should be sought because preparations are frequently used which are dangerous, which cause extreme pain and occasionally which are often useless for the particular infestation.
2. Sick animals or those with a skin disease should be seen by a veterinary surgeon. Discharges or excretions of sick animals should be regarded as potentially infectious.

3. Intimate handling of animals should be avoided. Very young children should not have intimate contact with pets.
4. Animals should be kept away from food and one should wash one's hands after handling pets and before preparing or eating food.
5. Animals should not be allowed to pollute lawns and areas where children play. Sandpits in public parks should be protected from animal excreta.

On large estates perhaps provision should be made to provide a suitable area where dogs can be taken to relieve themselves. This area should be capable of being kept clean and hygienic, say by hosing down to the sewer.

Finally, may I forestall being labelled an animal hater by saying, that I am not against pets nor am I trying to stop people keeping pets. I should only like to draw attention to the real risks and hope owners will, by being aware of the dangers, take precautions to prevent the spread of disease.

INSECTICIDES

This year we had an interesting case of the suspected poisoning of a farm worker who had been using a chemical insecticide. The case was interesting for several reasons. Firstly, it was the first of its kind I have encountered; secondly, the manner in which I came to hear of it; thirdly, for the widespread interest it aroused and lastly, because it showed how careless people can be when handling very dangerous chemicals.

A farm worker working in a crop which had been sprayed with a systemic organo-phosphorus insecticide became ill and was rushed to hospital. It was suspected he had poisoning caused by this insecticide. He quickly recovered and when he left hospital he was told to come and report the suspected poisoning to the Health Department. This was twelve days after the incident. One would nearly think that this was an afterthought.

The insecticide he had been using is described on a trade brochure as The Safer Systemic. It is one of the less toxic organo-phosphorus insecticides and considered safe to use provided certain precautions are observed. These are clearly stated in large bold lettering on the label of the product. Some of the precautions to be taken are:

Wear rubber gloves and face shield when handling concentrate.

Wash concentrate from hands and face immediately.

Wash hands and exposed skin before meals and after work.

A minimum of seven clear days must elapse between last application and harvesting of a crop.

None of these had been observed. Men worked in the crop a day after spraying and even ate a meal in the field; naturally without washing. It is a source of amazement to me how careless people can be in handling dangerous substances.

In the early days many serious and tragic errors were made in the use of insecticides. They were often used indiscriminately and without proper safeguards, with the result that there were many fatalities, particularly in the U.S.A. and other countries. Rachel Carson in her book "Silent Spring" describes them as Elixirs of Death. This is an interesting book on the effects of pesticides now in use and is well worth reading.

Pesticides are extensively used today in agriculture, gardens, food storage and even in paints. Many of the pesticides have been made less toxic to man but one must still treat them with respect and caution. One cannot be too careful in the storage, preparation and use of these chemicals. To disregard the precautions advised when handling these products is to court danger. These are toxic and can produce fatal results if carelessly handled.

STAFF

I am grateful to many of my colleagues for the information concerning their departments included in this report. I should particularly like to thank Dr. C. D. Cormac, County Medical Officer of Health, Lindsey County Council, and his staff, for making available the information relating to the County Health Department. I also thank Mr. Edginton, Engineer, Surveyor and Chief Public Health Inspector, who got together quite a considerable amount of the details contained in this report.

I should also like to express my thanks to the Chairman and members of the Health Committee, and members of the Council for their support during the year.

Finally, I wish to record my thanks to the staff of my own department, Mr. Edginton, Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. Robinson and Mr. Todd, Additional Public Health Inspectors; and also the clerical staff, for their loyal co-operation and assistance.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

WM. C. WARD,

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area of the Rural District	51,104 acres
Estimated Population	14,610
Rateable Value at 31st March, 1967	£438,900
Sum represented by 1d. rate	£1,761

The district is a flat stretch of land forming the North-Western portion of Lincolnshire. It is bounded to the North and West by the West Riding of Yorkshire, to the South by Nottingham and to the East by the River Trent.

The drainage of the area has resulted in this becoming a very fertile food producing district. The essential industry is agriculture with its usual small ancillary industries.

A large grain silo and seed dressing depot and a grass drying plant are situated in Epworth. There is a dehydrating plant at Crowle where all types of foods are processed. A very large electricity generating station, owned by the British Electricity Authority, is at Keadby. Other industries include Tillage Works, Brickyards, Agriculture Machinery and Builders' businesses.

METEOROLOGICAL CONDITIONS

The following records are kept by the geography masters at the North Axholme Secondary Modern School. The readings were made by senior pupils at the school's John Wright weather station. I should like to thank the headmaster, Mr. D. E. Cornelius, for supplying the following information.

1967 METEOROLOGICAL DATA

Latitude 53 degrees 35' N.

Longitude 0 degrees 49' W.

Height above sea level, 12ft.

	Average daily maximum	Average daily minimum	Average mean temp.	Monthly total of rain	Days with rain	Hours of sunshine	Daily sunshine average	% of possible sunshine
January	43.70	33.96	38.83	1.03	13	68.20	2.20	27.00
February	46.82	36.32	41.57	1.83	14	88.70	3.16	32.60
March	52.45	38.48	45.46	0.84	11	167.80	5.41	45.90
April	53.50	38.76	46.13	0.96	13	119.60	3.98	28.50
May	57.74	42.25	50.00	4.42	24	151.30	4.88	31.30
June	67.36	47.00	57.18	1.05	7	243.50	8.11	47.70
July	71.77	52.77	62.27	1.13	11	206.80	6.67	40.40
August	70.46	52.32	61.48	1.76	14	143.60	4.63	31.00
September	64.26	49.00	56.63	2.02	15	117.50	3.91	30.80
October	57.90	44.64	51.27	2.97	19	117.70	3.79	36.00
November	46.43	34.90	40.66	2.64	13	51.20	1.70	19.90
December	43.12	32.64	37.88	1.52	15	54.90	1.77	23.9

METEOROLOGICAL CONDITIONS — cont.

Range of mean annual temp. ... 24.39 degrees F.
 1967 mean maximum temp. 56.29 degrees F. (56 county average)
 1967 mean minimum temp. 41.92 degrees F. (42 county average)
 1967 mean average temp. 49.11 degrees F. (49 county average)
 1967 total rainfall 22.17 inches (local average—approx.
 23.6 inches)
 1967 total sunshine hours .. 1,530.8 hours
 % of possible annual sunshine attained 34.30

Table of extreme maximum and extreme minimum temperatures:

	J.	F.	M.	A.	M.	J.	J.	A.	S.	O.	N.	D.	Year
Extreme maximum	53	56	64	65	70	76	84	78	71	67	59	55	84
Extreme minimum	22	30	29	24	27	39	42	42	37	31	24	19	19

NORTH AXHOLME SECONDARY SCHOOL, CROWLE, 1967 METEOROLOGICAL DATA — CONCLUSIONS

RAINFALL

The 1967 total of 22.17 inches was slightly below average. Local averages for stations of long standing are West Butterwick (1932-66) with 24.38 inches, Dirlness North Level Pumping Station (1916-50) with 23.60 inches, whilst the school's own average, which only goes back five years (1963-7), is 23.57 inches.

With the marginal exception of February, the year began with less than average rainfall with March and April being particularly dry. An exceptionally wet May, with 4.42 inches over 24 days, broke the pattern, but a dry summer was to follow with June yielding 1.05 inches over only seven rain days. The Autumn months of September, October and November, were wetter than usual, with October almost attaining 3 inches. November's rain total, although above average, was largely achieved in the first six days.

Rainfall was measured on a total of 169 days (compared with 195 in 1966). Traces of rainfall (i.e., amounts below 0.005 inches) noted on a further 19 dates made a grand total of 188. The number of days which satisfied the Air Ministry definition as being "wet" totalled only 111.

SUNSHINE

The total of 1,530.8 hours is the best so far recorded at Crowle and represents a 17% increase over 1966. The daily mean sunshine reading was 4.19 hours or 34.3% of the total possible at this latitude from the Equator. Sunshine averages suggest that the county of Lincolnshire is sunniest along the coast; the average then diminishes from 4.2 hours at Skegness northwards and westwards across the county to 3.8 hours at Finningley, S. Yorks. The 1967 Crowle total therefore reached the mean average for the sunnier Lincolnshire coast.

Above average months were January (plus 8%), February (plus 8%), March (plus 17%), June (plus 10%), July (plus 8%), October (plus 6%) and December (plus 7%); whilst April (minus 7%), May (minus 6%), August (minus 4%), September (minus 3%) and November (minus 2%) were the months failing to reach the nearest climatological average. The plus % or minus % represents the % difference between the % actually obtained and the % attained on average at R.A.F. Finningley.

METEOROLOGICAL CONDITIONS — cont.

TEMPERATURE

1967 began with a very mild winter and early Spring, giving way to a below average April and May. Despite a splendid sunshine total, June's temperature record was below average, but the picture was more than redeemed by the two excellent months of summer. Autumn's temperatures were normal, but November and December both suffered cold spells of sufficient duration to produce mean averages 3 degrees F below normal.

The last air frost in Spring occurred on 3rd May with 27 degrees F; a temperature which was severe enough to cause headaches for gardeners. In the Autumn the first air frost was on the 30th October, preceded by a ground frost on the 18th.

The extreme maximum of the year was 84 degrees F on 17th July and the extreme minimum of 19 degrees F occurred during December's cold spell on the 20th.

COLLATION OF DATA

The meteorological readings from which this annual summary has been prepared were the work of senior pupils at the school's John Wright Weather Station under the direction of Mr. B. J. Hastings, geography master.

VITAL STATISTICS

Vital statistics are calculated on estimated population as supplied by the Registrar General.

Births

	Total	Male	Female
Live Births—Legitimate	224	111	113
Illegitimate	7	1	6
Totals	231	112	119
	Total	Male	Female
Still Births—Legitimate	3	2	1
Illegitimate	—	—	—
Totals	3	2	1

	Isle of Axholme R.D.C.	England & Wales
Birth Rate per 1,000 population:		
Live Births	15.81	17.2
Still Births	0.205	
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total		
Live and Still Births	12.82	14.8

Deaths

	Total	Male	Female
ALL CAUSES	162	88	74
	Isle of Axholme R.D.C.	England & Wales	
Revised Death Rate per 1,000			
population	11.09	11.2	
Maternal Mortality:			
Deaths from pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	Nil		130
Mortality Rate per 1,000 total			
(live and still births)	Nil		0.154

Infant Deaths

	Total	Male	Female
Under 1 year—Legitimate	3	2	1
Illegitimate	—	—	—
Totals	3	2	1

	Total	Male	Female
Under 4 weeks—Legitimate	2	1	1
Illegitimate	—	—	—
Totals	2	1	1

	Total	Male	Female
Under 1 week	2	1	1

	Isle of Axholme R.D.C.	England & Wales
Infant Mortality Rate (i.e., under 1 year):		
All infants per 1,000 live births	12.99	18.3
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate births	13.21	
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate births	Nil	
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (i.e., under 4 weeks)		
All infants per 1,000 live births	8.66	12.5
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate births	8.81	
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate births	Nil	
Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (i.e., under 1 week)		
All infants per 1,000 live births	8.66	10.8
Peri-natal Mortality Rate (i.e., still births and deaths under 1 week) per 1,000 total births	21.37	25.4

COMPARATIVE TABLE

RURAL DISTRICT OF THE ISLE OF AXHOLME Population: 14,610	Live Births			Deaths (All causes)			Still Births			Maternal Mortality			Infant Mortality				
			No. regis- tered	Rate per 1000 pop'n			No. regis- tered	Rate per 1000 total births	No. of deaths per 1000 total regis- tered births	Rate per 1000 live births	No. of deaths per 1000 total regis- tered births	Rate per 1000 live births			No. of deaths per 1000 live births	Rate per 1000 live births	
	No.	Rate per 1000 pop'n			No. regis- tered	Rate per 1000 pop'n							No. of deaths per 1000 total regis- tered births				
Year 1967	231	15.81	162	11.09	3	12.82	Nil	Nil	3	12.99	2	8.66					
Year 1966	228	15.71	171	11.78	4	17.24	Nil	Nil	5	21.93	2	8.62					
Year 1965	257	18.42	134	9.31	3	11.54	Nil	Nil	3	11.67	3	11.67					
Year 1964	264	18.46	155	10.84	4	14.92	Nil	Nil	5	18.94	5	18.94					
Year 1963	240	17.14	172	12.29	2	8.22	Nil	Nil	8	12.5	1	4.16					
Year 1962	160	18.37	160	11.67	7	16.22	Nil	Nil	8	30.77	7	26.92					
Average 5 years —																	
1962 — 1966		17.62			11.17		13.62				19.07		14.06				

Summary of the Principle Causes of Death, 1967
 (Registrar-General's Official Returns, 1967)

All Causes: 162 — Males 88, Females 74

	Causes of Death	Males	Females	Total
1	Tuberculosis, respiratory	—	—	—
2	Tuberculosis, other	—	1	1
3	Syphilitic disease	—	—	—
4	Diphtheria	—	—	—
5	Whooping Cough	—	—	—
6	Meningococcal infections	—	—	—
7	Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—
8	Measles	—	—	—
9	Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	—	1
10	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	—	3	3
11	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	6	1	7
12	Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	3	3
13	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	3	3
14	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	7	6	13
15	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	2	1	3
16	Diabetes	2	—	2
17	Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	17	16	23
18	Coronary disease, angina	19	10	29
19	Hypertension with heart disease ...	—	3	3
20	Other heart disease	11	7	18
21	Other circulatory diseases	5	6	11
22	Influenza	—	—	—
23	Pneumonia	3	—	3
24	Bronchitis	3	4	7
25	Other diseases of respiratory system	—	—	—
26	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	1	—	1
27	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea...	—	—	—
28	Nephritis and nephrosis	—	—	—
29	Hyperplasia of prostate	1	—	1
30	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ...	—	—	—
31	Congenital malformations	1	2	3
32	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	5	6	11
33	Motor vehicle accidents	3	1	4
34	All other accidents	1	—	1
35	Suicide	—	1	1
36	Homicide and operations of war ...	—	—	—
		88	74	162

ENGLAND AND WALES

BIRTH and DEATH-RATES, and ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY during the year 1967
(Provisional figures based on Registrar-General's Weekly and Quarterly Returns)

	Birth-Rate per 1,000 Population	Annual Death-Rate per 1,000 Population	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) Births				
			Cancer (Other)	Linfat. Mortality	Early Neo-Natal Mortality	Peri-Natal Mortality	Maternal Mortality
Isle of Axholme Rural District	15.81	0.205 12.82(a)	11.09	0.068	2.738	0.479	1.505
Estimated home population mid- 1967 — 14,610							12.99
England and Wales	17.2	0.258 14.8(a)	11.2	0.0032	1.125	0.432	1.335
Estimated home population mid- 1967 — 48,390,800							18.3
							12.5
							10.8
							25.4
							0.154

(a) per 1,000 total (live and still) births

INFANT MORTALITY

Infant deaths under one year of age for 1967 were three. The causes of these deaths are listed.

CAUSES OF DEATH	Under one week	Under one month	Under three months	Under six months	Under nine months	Total under one year
All Causes	2	—	—	—	1	3
Respiratory failure	1	—	—	—	—	1
Broncho-pneumonia	—	—	—	—	1	1
Pulmonary atelactasis	1	—	—	—	—	1

	Isle of Axholme R.D.C.	England & Wales
Infant Mortality Rate (i.e., Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births)	12.99	18.3
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (i.e., Deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 live births)	8.66	12.5
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (i.e., Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 live births)	8.66	10.8
Peri-natal Mortality Rate (i.e., Still births and deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live and still births)	21.37	25.4

MATERNAL MORTALITY

No maternal deaths occurred during the year.

Table showing the total number of births (live births plus still births) and the total number of maternal deaths.

Year	Total Number of Births	Number of Maternal Deaths
1967	234	Nil
1966	228	Nil
1965	257	Nil
1964	264	Nil
1963	240	Nil
1962	260	Nil

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

A. SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE COUNTY COUNCIL.

Health Information

Enquiries relating to local health services may be made of the Medical Officer of Health, Health Department, The Guildhall, Gainsborough. The County Medical Officer is Dr. C. D. Cormac, M.A., B.M., B.Ch., D.P.H.; P.O. Box No. 26, County Offices, Lincoln. Many various facilities are available under the following headings:

- Maternity Service.
- Child Care.
- Home Nursing.
- Health Visitors.
- Home Help.
- Sick Room Requisites, Appliances and other equipment.
- Vaccination and Immunisation.
- Mental Health.
- Ambulance Service.
- Minor Ailment Clinics for School Children.
- Infant Welfare Centres and Ante-Natal Clinics.

The County Council's Clinics function in the Isle of Axholme at the following times and places:

CROWLE. Women's Institute

Infant Welfare Centre

1st and 3rd Wednesday in the month, 2 p.m.

Ante-Natal Clinic

1st and 3rd Wednesday morning in the month, 10 a.m.

EPWORTH. Thurlow Methodist Schoolroom

Infant Welfare Centre

2nd and 4th Wednesday afternoon in the month.

HAXEY. Memorial Hall

Infant Welfare Centre

2nd and 4th Thursday morning in the month.

Ante-Natal Clinic

2nd and 4th Wednesday morning in the month.

KEADBY. St. John Ambulance Hut

Infant Welfare Centre

2 p.m. each Tuesday.

The County Council as the Local Education Authority is responsible for the School Health Service. In addition to the clinics mentioned above, specialist services are arranged, with the co-operation of the child's family doctor, through the hospital services.

B. SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE LOCAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

These consist of General Practitioner medical and obstetrical care, with the provision of medicines, drugs and medical and surgical appliances; dental care and a supplementary eye service with provision for the testing of eyesight and the supply of glasses.

C. SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD.

Hospital and Specialist services are provided by the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board. They are responsible for the adequate provision of all forms of treatment in both general and specialised hospitals. This is provided both on an in-patient and out-patient basis.

HOUSING STATISTICS

TOTAL NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES ERECTED DURING THE YEAR:—

(1) By the Local Authority	63
(2) By other Local Authorities	5
(3) By other bodies or persons	21
(4) Number allocated for replacing houses subject to Demolition Orders or otherwise demolished	39

HOUSING REPAIRS & RENTS ACT, 1954-57:—

Number of certificates of disrepair issued	—
--	---

INSPECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES DURING THE YEAR:—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	162
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	259

REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES:—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local authority or their officers	23
---	----

ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR:—

(1) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:	
(a) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	—
(b) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:	
(i) by owners	—
(ii) by local authority in default of owners	—
(2) Proceedings under Housing Acts:	
(a) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	—
(b) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:	
(i) by owners	3
(ii) by the local authority in default of owners	1
(iii) Number of unfit houses purchased by local authority in accordance with Housing Acts	—
(c) Number of certificates of disrepair issued	—
(3) Slum Clearance—proceedings under the Housing Acts:	
(a) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made (individual unfit houses only)	51
(b) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders (individual unfit houses only)	17
(c) Number of dwelling-houses, or parts, subject to Closing Orders	3
(d) Number of dwelling-houses, or parts, rendered fit by undertakings	—
(e) Number of dwelling-houses included in confirmed Clearance Orders	18
(f) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance thereof	17
(g) Total number of dwelling-houses on which Demolition Orders are operative and which are still occupied except under the provisions of Sections 34, 35 and 46 of the Housing Act, 1957	—

(h) Total number of dwelling-houses occupied under Section 34, 35 and 46 of the Housing Act, 1957

(i) Houses demolished or closed voluntarily by owners which would otherwise have been the subject of statutory action to secure demolition or closure

(4) Nissen huts or other similar Hutsments:—

(a) Number still occupied

(b) Date by which it is anticipated occupants will be rehoused

(5) Estimated number of dwellings, excluding those under paragraph (4) above remaining to be dealt with under:—

(a) The Housing Act, 1957, Sections 16 and 18 93

(b) The Housing Act, 1957, Section 42 33

HOUSING ACTS — OVERCROWDING:—

(a) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year 2
 (ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases 11

(b) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year
 (ii) Number of families dwelling therein
 (iii) Number of persons dwelling therein

HOUSING ACTS, 1949-59:—

Number of dwellings for which applications for grants have been received:—

(a)	Standard Grant ...	56
(b)	Discretionary Grant ...	14

(ii) Discretionary Grant ... 14
Number of houses owned by local authority which have been the subject of grant aid by the Ministry 7

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS TENTS VANS etc.—

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936.—

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

The number of cases of infectious disease notified was 60 compared with 47 in 1966.

Details of infectious disease are as follows:—

TABLE I

Disease	No. of Cases Notified
Measles	54
Whooping Cough	3
Scarlet Fever	2
Tuberculosis (non-pulmonary) . . .	1
<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL . . .	60
<hr/>	<hr/>

TABLE II

Parish	Measles	Whooping Cough	Scarlet Fever	Tuberculosis (non-pulmonary)
Crowle	4	—	1	1
Derrythorpe . . .	1	—	—	—
Haxey	9	—	—	—
Keadby	29	3	—	—
Westwoodside . .	5	—	—	—
Wroot	6	—	1	—
<hr/>	TOTAL . . .	54	3	2
<hr/>				1

TABLE III
AGE INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Ages	Measles	Whooping Cough	Scarlet Fever	Tuberculosis (non-pulmonary)
0 — 1	2	—	—	—
1 — 2	6	—	—	—
2 — 3	2	—	—	—
3 — 4	6	1	—	—
4 — 5	10	1	—	—
5 — 10	23	—	2	—
10 — 15	3	—	—	—
15 — 20	2	—	—	1
20 — 25	—	—	—	—
35 upwards	—	—	—	—
Age unknown	—	1	—	—
<hr/>				
TOTALS . . .	54	3	2	1
<hr/>				

TABLE IV

MONTHLY DISTRIBUTION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals
Measles	27	8	11	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54
Whooping Cough	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
Tuberculosis (Non-pulmonary)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
TOTALS	27	11	11	8	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	60

TUBERCULOSIS

There was one new case of non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis and no new cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis. No deaths occurred from Tuberculosis.

Table (a) shows the incidence of new cases and deaths as regards age and sex. Table (b) is a copy of the Tuberculosis Register.

TUBERCULOSIS 1967

Table (a) — New Cases and Deaths

	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Periods								
Under 1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1- 2 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2- 3 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3- 4 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4- 5 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-10 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10-15 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-20 years	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
20-35 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35-45 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45-65 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—

Table (b) TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER, 1967

On Register 31/12/66	Pulmonary			Non-pulmonary			Grand Total		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Additions:									
Primary Notifications	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Posthumous Notifications	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transferred from other areas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Returned to the district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transferred from other sections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Additions	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1
Deductions:									
Deaths	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Left the district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Recovered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diagnosis not confirmed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transferred to other sections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Deductions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On Register 31/12/67	39	17	56	5	5	10	44	22	66

CANCER

The number of deaths due to cancer in 1967 was 29 in comparison with 31 in the previous year. The sites of the disease are shown in the following table.

Site of Malignant Neoplasm		1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962
	M	—	—	2	2	2	4
Stomach	M	—	—	2	2	2	4
	F	3	1	1	2	1	1
Lung and Bronchus	M	6	4	3	5	1	5
	F	1	—	—	—	—	1
Breast	M	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	3	6	2	2	4	1
Uterus	F	3	—	—	2	—	3
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	M	7	11	8	10	9	5
	F	6	9	3	8	2	7
Totals	M	13	15	14	19	12	14
	F	16	16	6	15	8	13
Grand Total		29	31	20	34	20	27

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

Particulars of immunisations and vaccinations carried out in the
Isle of Axholme Rural District during 1967

Diphtheria	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5—9	10—16	Total
Immunisations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Initials	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Boosters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Diphtheria and Whooping Cough	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5—9	10—16	Total
Immunisations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Diphtheria, Tetanus and Whooping Cough	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5—9	10—16	Total
Immunisations	100	94	10	2	4	5	1	216
Initials	—	22	129	28	23	70	1	273
Boosters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Diphtheria and Tetanus	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5—9	10—16	Total
Immunisations	—	2	1	—	1	4	—	8
Initials	—	—	3	—	5	86	2	96
Boosters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Whooping Cough	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5—9	10—16	Total
Immunisations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Whooping Cough and Tetanus	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5—9	10—16	Total
Immunisations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Smallpox	Under	1—4	5—15	Total
	1	—	—	
Vaccination	11	86	19	116
Re-vaccination	—	—	16	16

Tetanus Immunisations	Under 1	1-4	5-14	15 or over	Total
Initial courses	—	—	14	53	67
Boosters	—	—	9	12	21

Vaccination against Tuberculosis

Of 288 schoolchildren and students tested it was found that 18 were positive and did not require vaccination and 258 were negative and were given B.C.G. vaccination. All positive reactors were X-rayed and no report had been received showing active tuberculosis.

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis

Year of Birth	SALK VACCINE				ORAL VACCINE		
	Two Injections	Third Injection	Fourth Injection	Initial Course of three Doses	Oral Booster after two Salk Injections	Booster Dose of Oral Vaccine	
1967	—	—	—	101	—	—	—
1966	—	—	—	111	—	—	16
1965	—	—	—	10	—	—	34
1964	—	—	—	8	—	—	8
1963	—	—	—	5	—	—	26
1962	—	—	—	10	—	—	119
1961	—	—	—	8	—	—	45
1960	—	—	—	1	—	—	3
1959	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
1958	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1957	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
1956	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1955	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1954	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1953	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1952	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	—	—	—	255	—	—	253

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

This service is provided by the County Council and I, as School Medical Officer, carried out inspections, etc., in our schools. The state of health, general nutrition and cleanliness of the children was of a high standard. Routine medical inspection is carried out on children in their first year at school, in their first year at secondary school, and in their last year at school. Besides these routine medical inspections, children with any defects are regularly seen at "supervisory" examinations and any child referred by a parent or teacher is given a "special" examination. I am grateful to the County Medical Officer for permission to include the following summary of work carried out during 1967 in our area.

TABLE A
ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTION

Age Groups inspected (by years of birth)	No. of Pupils inspected	Number of Children			Physical Condition	
		Found to require treatment (including cases under treatment —excluding dental diseases, and infestation with vermin)			Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
		For defec- tive vision excluding squint	For any other condition	Total in- dividuals requiring treatment		
1963 & later	8	—	2	2	8	—
1962	125	2	17	17	125	—
1961	97	8	14	19	97	—
1960	9	—	—	—	9	—
1959	2	—	—	—	2	—
1958	2	1	1	1	2	—
1957	3	—	—	—	3	—
1956	3	1	—	1	3	—
1955	100	5	4	9	100	—
1954	63	4	2	6	63	—
1953	—	—	—	—	—	—
1952 & earlier	156	5	3	8	155	1
TOTAL	568	26	43	63	567	1

TABLE B
Inspections carried out in the Isle of Axholme Rural District
during 1967

DEFECT	Periodic Inspections		Special Inspections	
	No. of Defects			
	Requiring treatment	Requiring observation	Requiring treatment	Requiring observation
Skin	1	9	—	—
Eyes				
(a) Vision	26	33	1	—
(b) Sqint	14	5	—	—
(c) Other	—	—	—	—
Ears				
(a) Hearing	8	8	—	5
(b) Otitis Media	4	2	—	—
(c) Other	—	2	—	—
Nose and Throat	4	7	—	1
Speech	1	1	—	—
Lymphatic Glands	1	6	—	—
Heart	1	2	—	—
Lungs	1	1	—	—
Developmental				
(a) Hernia	1	—	—	—
(b) Other	—	17	—	—
Orthopaedic				
(a) Posture	—	—	—	—
(b) Feet	1	8	—	—
(c) Other	1	15	—	—
Nervous System				
(a) Epilepsy	2	5	—	—
(b) Other	1	2	—	—
Psychological				
(a) Development	—	1	—	1
(b) Stability	—	14	—	—
Abdomen	—	1	—	—
Other	2	9	—	1

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD AND FOOD PREMISES

ANALYSIS OF FOOD PREMISES WITHIN THE DISTRICT

Type of Business	No. of Premises
General Grocers and Provision Dealers ...	56
Greengrocers and Fruiterers (including those selling wet fish, game, etc.)	6
Meat Shops (butchers, purveyors of cooked and preserved meats, tripe, etc.)	29
Bakers and/or Confectioners	11
Fried Fish Shops	14
Shops selling mainly sugar confectionery, minerals, ice cream, etc.	7
Licensed Premises, Clubs, Canteens, Restaurants, Cafes, Snack Bars, etc.	52
Total ...	175

218 inspections were made during the year of the above premises, and of 38 contraventions found, 37 were remedied.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955, SECTION 16 REGISTERED PREMISES

Type of Business	No. Registered	No. of inspections during year
Ice Cream (manufacture)...	—	—
Ice Cream (storage & sale)	66	72
Preparation & manufacture of Meat Products, including Meat Pies	29	37
Totals ...	95	109

MILK AND DAIRIES

THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) REGULATIONS, 1960

The above Regulations transferred, as of October 1st, 1960, the responsibility for the administration of retail distributors of milk from smaller Authorities to the Food and Drugs Authorities. Licences are issued by the Lindsey County Council.

Number of Milk Pasteurising Dairies	—
Number of dealers retailing T.T. Milk (Pasterised), Pasteurised Milk and Sterilised Milk	14
Number of dealers retailing Sterilised Milk only	33
Number of dealers retailing Tuberculin Tested Milk (raw)	1

(A) SAMPLES OF MILK TAKEN IN COURSE OF DELIVERY (SPECIFIED AREAS)

Pasteurised	46
Sterilised	17

All of the foregoing samples satisfied the Posphatase Test for the efficiency of heat treatment and the Methylene Blue Test for keeping quality.

(B) SAMPLES OF MILK FOR BIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION

Two samples of raw milk were taken for biological examination and showed no evidence of tuberculosis or brucella abortus.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is responsible for the control of milk production. The supervising of pasteurising plants is exercised by the Lindsey County Council.

THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) (SPECIFIED AREAS) ORDER, 1956

The above order requires all milk sold within the district to be sold under special designations. The special designations authorised by the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1949-1954, are Pasteurised, Tuberculin Tested and Sterilised.

ICE CREAM

There are on the Register 66 retailers who retail only pre-packed ice cream.

72 inspections were made during the year of the 66 premises and of four contraventions found, four were remedied.

THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1966, provides for the sampling of food and drugs for analysis or for bacteriological and other examinations. The Lindsey County Council is the authority responsible for these duties. I am grateful to Dr. C. D. Cormac, County Medical Officer of Health, and Mr. G. Collinson, County Health Inspector, for the following information.

SAMPLES TAKEN UNDER FOOD & DRUGS ACT, 1955

Article sampled	No. of Samples taken
Milk and processed milk products	2
Edible fats and oils	1
Tinned, bottled, dried products	1
Alcoholic beverages	2
Sugar, flour, confectionery	1
Vinegars, spices and flavourings	3
Cereal products	2
Medicines and drugs	3
Miscellaneous	1
TOTAL . . .	16

Extraneous matter in food

- Deposit of fine matter in one pint bottle of milk warning issued to dairy
- Infestations in sponge mixture . . . warning to retailer

**MEAT, FOODS AND SLAUGHTERHOUSE
INSPECTIONS**

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	78	—	—	185	5
Number inspected	78	—	—	185	5
All diseases except Tuberculosis & Cysticerci					
Whole carcases con- demned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	14	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the num- ber inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis & cysticerci	17.94	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis only					
Whole carcases con- demned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the num- ber inspected affected with tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—
Cysticercosis					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigera- tion	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—

No horse slaughtering for human consumption is carried on within the district.

No veterinary ante-mortem inspection of animals is undertaken.

No action was necessary in regard to meat offered for sale by retail.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACTS, 1933 to 1954

There are 20 slaughtermen licensed by the Council under the above Acts.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER SUPPLY

Water is supplied by the Doncaster and District Joint Water Board.

- (1) Approximately 40 per cent. of the water is derived from the Board's three boreholes at Hatfield, and 60 per cent. from the boreholes at Austerfield Pumping Station.
- (2) Reports on three samples of water taken by the Doncaster and District Joint Water Board from both sources.

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION MARK	Austerfield			Hat- field	High- field
	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 3	No. 5
Appearance	clear	clear	clear	clear	clear
Colour	colour- less	colour- less	colour- less	colour- less	colour- less
Taste	normal	normal	normal	normal	normal
Odour	none	none	none	none	none

GENERAL CHEMICAL EXAMINATION	Parts per million			Parts per million	
	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	Hat- field	High- field
Reaction, pH Value	7.7	8.0	7.4	7.6	7.5
Free Carbon Dioxide as CO ₂	1.0	none	4.0	2.0	3.0
Ammoniacal Nitrogen as N	0.016	0.016	0.032	0.032	0.040
Albuminoid Nitrogen as N	0.032	0.032	0.048	0.032	0.048
Nitrous Nitrogen as N ...	none	none	none	none	none
Nitric Nitrogen as N ...	1.98	1.73	1.97	2.47	2.21
Poisonous Metals (lead, etc.)	no significant amnt.			no significant amnt	
Hardness (calculated from mineral analysis) as CaCO ₃	140.0	154.0	172.0	140.0	220.1
Temporary	115.8	130.8	140.9	65.4	171.1
Permanent	24.2	23.2	31.1	74.6	49.0
Permanganate Figure (four hours at 80 degrees F) as O	0.52	0.60	0.56	0.56	0.60
Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	115.8	130.8	140.9	65.4	171.1

MINERAL ANALYSIS	Parts per million			Parts per million	
	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	Hat- field	High- field
Silica	5.00	5.00	6.00	5.00	5.00
Aluminium Oxide	none	none	0.06	0.03	0.06
Iron Oxide	0.07	0.64	0.10	none	0.10
Calcium as Ca	30.78	33.70	37.44	29.95	40.77
Magnesium as Mg ...	15.33	16.97	19.07	15.84	28.72
Sodium as Na	20.12	18.37	17.24	8.52	19.32
Carbonates as CO ₃ ...	69.42	78.46	84.51	39.24	102.60
Chlorides as Cl	31.00	27.00	28.00	32.00	35.00
Nitrates as NO ₃	8.76	7.66	8.72	10.93	9.78
Sulphates as SO ₄	16.46	18.11	21.07	37.53	32.59
Fluorine as F (by the distillation method) ...	0.12	0.14	0.11	0.13	0.12
Manganese as Mn	0.048	0.024	0.036	0.024	none

Probable composition of mineral constituents:—

Silica	5.00	5.00	6.00	5.00	5.00
Aluminium Oxide	—	—	0.06	0.03	0.06
Iron Oxide	0.07	0.64	0.10	none	0.10
Calcium Carbonate	76.87	84.17	93.51	65.44	101.98
Magnesium Carbonate	32.78	39.33	39.96	—	58.16
Calcium Sulphate	—	—	—	12.73	—
Magnesium Sulphate	20.63	22.69	26.40	35.78	40.84
Magnesium Chloride	6.70	4.11	8.62	33.72	14.49
Sodium Chloride	42.88	39.47	35.61	11.36	39.90
Sodium Nitrate	12.01	10.50	11.95	14.98	13.41
TOTAL	196.94	205.91	222.21	179.04	273.94

Calculated hardness:—

Temporary	115.8	130.8	140.9	65.4	171.1
Permanent	24.2	23.2	31.1	74.6	49.0
TOTAL	140.0	154.0	172.0	140.0	220.1

- (3) Water supply not liable to have plumbo-solvent action.
- (4) Action taken in respect of any form of contamination: Regular mains flushing is carried out.
- (5) Number of dwellinghouses and number of population supplied from public water mains:—

Parish	No. of houses supplied from mains direct	No. of population supplied from mains direct	No. of houses supplied from mains by standpipes	No. of population supplied from mains by standpipes
Amcotts	80	245	4	11
Belton	530	1696	39	101
Crowle	1134	3062	23	52
Eastoft	121	312	13	41
Epworth	733	1978	19	48
Garthorpe	113	360	Nil	Nil
Haxey	821	2365	28	51
Keadby-with-Althorpe	656	1732	7	10
Luddington	129	413	5	15
Owston Ferry	320	938	24	72
West Butterwick	233	672	Nil	Nil
Wroot	118	411	9	30

In addition, the following miscellaneous properties were connected:—

BELTON: Church Hall and Sewage Pump House.

CROWLE: Brickworks.

EASTOFT: Farm.

EPWORTH: Farm, Bank and Police Station.

HAXEY: Farm, Bank.

KEADBY: Sub-Station.

LUDDINGTON: Fish Shop.

OWSTON FERRY: School and Public Convenience.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Work continued on the Belton Scheme and the scheme nears completion. Connections are being made to houses.

The plans for the Northern Area Scheme, to sewer the villages of Aincotts, Luddington, Garthorpe and Eastoft are progressing favourably.

Owston Ferry, Westwoodside and Wroot still await sewers and treatment works. Epworth sewers leak, are of inadequate size and not properly laid and will require replacement.

HOUSEHOLD REFUSE

Household refuse is collected from 5,016 premises in the area. The collection is a weekly one from bins placed by the kerbside. Disposal is by controlled tipping on two sites.

The purchase of an excavator loader has helped with the maintenance of the tips. It is now possible to keep these tips in a more satisfactory state and disposal is more controlled than it has been in the past.

Weekly nightsoil collections were also maintained, despite the unattractive nature of the work. For the first time septic tanks were emptied without charge and this has resulted in an increased demand for this service.

DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION

No disinfection was carried out. Three premises were disinfested.

OFFICES, SHOPS & RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

During the year two premises were licensed under the above Act, making a total of 99 and 103 inspections were made.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

The following information extracted from the form prescribed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, is for the year ending 31st December, 1967.

PROPERTIES OTHER THAN SEWERS	TYPE OF PROPERTY	
	Non-Agricultural	Agricultural
1. Number of properties in district	5182	643
2. (a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	53	27
(b) Number infested by		
(i) Rats	28	24
(ii) Mice	25	3
3. (a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	405	436
(b) Number infested by		
(i) Rats	21	87
(ii) Mice	35	12
SEWERS		
4. Were any sewers infested by rats during the year? No		

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS' VISITS

Nature of Visits or Inspections:	Total
Drainage	223
Fried Fish Shops	9
Tents, Vans, Caravans, Sheds	35
Factories	150
Workplaces	5
Public Conveniences	26
Licensed Premises	9
Refuse Collection	23
Refuse Disposal	37
Rats and Mice	6
Schools	2
Shops	14
Miscellaneous Sanitary Visits	59
Byelaw Inspections	2103
Petroleum Regulations	36
Under Public Health Acts:	
Number of Houses Inspected	56
Visits made	41
Under Housing Acts:	
Number of Houses Inspected	115
Visits made	56
Miscellaneous Housing Visits	132
Improvement Grant Visits	266
Planning Enquiries	129
Sewage Works, etc.	75
Sewage Samples	72
Inspection of Meat:	
Visits to Slaughterhouse	89
Total Meat Inspection Visits	84
Animal Boarding Visits	2
Visits to:	
Butchers	30
Bakeries	34
Food Preparing Premises	37
Grocers	23
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	5
Ice-cream Premises	72
Wholesalers	1
Restaurants	25
Offices and Shops Act	47
Inquiries in cases of Infectious Disease	4
Interviews	172
Miscellaneous Infectious Disease Visits	2

DETAILS OF NUISANCES ABATED

	After informal intimation	After statutory notice
Refuse	19	—
Foul ditches, ponds and stagnant water	23	—
Drainage	35	—
Poultry and animals	3	—
Dangerous premises	1	—
Miscellaneous nuisances	18	—
Total ...	99	—

RODENT CONTROL

This important work has proceeded satisfactorily during the year. The full-time Rodent Operator spends the greater part of his time on survey work and he has acquired an intimate knowledge of the district. It is most unlikely that any serious infestation will remain unnoticed for any length of time and the Council is fortunate in having such a conscientious employee engaged on this important public health work. In the absence of large scale epidemics of infectious diseases we tend to forget that this is so largely, because vital public health principles are being observed. One of these is that the rat population must be kept to a minimum and it is pleasing to be able to record that in your district this is being done.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 & 1948

The number of factories on the register, including eleven bakehouses, is 105. During the year 150 visits were paid to these premises, which resulted in two offences against the Act being remedied. This work has been facilitated by the ready co-operation which has been extended at all times by Her Majesty's Inspector for the District.

The following table in the form required by the Ministry of Labour and National Service, gives a summary of the work undertaken by the Public Health Inspectors.

PART 1 OF THE ACT

1.—INSPECTIONS for the purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspectn's (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers prosecut'd (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	38	28	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	55	57	—	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (including out-workers' premises)	63	65	2	—
TOTAL	156	150	2	—

2.— Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecu- tions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Rem'd (3)	To H.M. Inspec. (4)	By H.M. Inspec. (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temper- ature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventila- tion (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective draining of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Convenien- ces (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	2	3	—	2	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	4	4	—	2	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not includ- ing offences relating to Out-work)	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	6	7	Nil	4	Nil

PART VIII OF THE ACT

Outwork

(Sections 133 and 134)

Nature of Work	SECTION 133			SECTION 134		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending list to the Council	No. of prosecu- tions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwhole- some premises	Notices served	Prose- cutions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Wearing apparel making, etc., cleaning and washing	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—

